THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

VOL. I, SALISBURY, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865. NO. 60

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

One paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

Daily, 1 year,	$10 00
" 6 months,	5 00
" 1 month,	1 00
Weekly, 1 year,	$3 00
" 6 months,	2 00
" 1 month,	50

Cash in advance.

Rates of Advertising.

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

Ten lines or less, small type, or one inch space, constitute a square.

1	Square,	1 day,	$ 1 00
1	"	1 week,	3 50
1	"	2 "	6 00
1	"	3 "	8 00
1	"	1 month,	10 00
1	"	2 "	15 00
1	"	3 "	20 00

To Advertisers in Detail.

THE RATES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Quarter Column	1	month,	$20 00
" "	2	"	30 00
" "	3	"	40 00
Half Column	1	"	30 00
" "	2	"	42 00
" "	3	"	50 00
One Column	1	"	50 00
" "	2	"	75 00
" "	3	"	100 00

Special Notices will be charged by the square one dollar for each insertion, for one week; and seventy five cents for each insertion, for 1 month.

No advertisement inserted unless paid for in advance.

The name of no subscriber entered on our books unless paid for in advance.

No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

It will be noticed that many of the rates are fractional, the cause of which is the following section of the act of March 3, 1865:

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the duties imposed in section ninety four of the act to which this is an amendment, as hereinbefore amended, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the goods, wares and merchandise therein mention, except as herein after otherwise provided, an increase of one-fifth or twenty per centum of the duties or rates of duty now provided in said section, whether ad valorem or specific: *Provided:* That the additional duties or rates of duty herein mentioned shall not apply to coal, illuminating oil, refined, and naptha, benzine and benzole, wood screws, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews, and similar publications, leaf and manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots.

GENERAL AND LICENSE TAX.

ADVERTISEMENTS, 3 ₱ ct
AGENTS, insurance, $10 00
do foreign, 50 00
ALE, per barrel of 31 gallons 1 00
in bottles, for each 31 gallons, when the duty has not been previously paid on the liquor contained therein, 1 00
AEBROTYPES, same as "Photographs."
ANIMAL OILS, per gal. 6 cts
APOTHECARIES, $10 00
ARCHITECTS, 10 00
ASSAYERS, assaying gold and silver, or either, of a value not exceeding in one year, $250,000, 100 00
When the value exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $500,000, 200,00
When the value exceeds $500,000, 500,00
AUCTIONEERS, whose annual sales do not exceed $10, 10 00
Whose annual sales exceed $10, 20 00
Auction sales of goods, real estate, merchandise, articles and things, including all sales of stocks, bonds and other securities, on gross amount of sale, ½ of 1 ₱ ct
AWNINGS, 6 ₱ ct
BAGS, 6 ₱ ct
BAND IRON, See Iron.
BANKERS, using capital not exceeding $50,000, $100 00
Using capital exceeding $50,000, for every additional $1,000 in excess of $50,000, 2 00
BANKS, on av. amount of deposits, each month, 1-24 of 1 per ct.
On average amount of circulation, each month, 1-12 of 1 per ct
Issuing above 90 per ct of their capital in circulating notes, additional, 1-6 of 1 per ct
On average amount of capital beyond the amount invested in U. S. Bonds, each month, 1-24 of 1 per ct
On all dividends, 5 per ct
Not making dividends or profits, 5 per ct
On circulation of State Banks issued after July 1, 1866, 10 ₱ ct
BARKS, hulls of, hereafter built, or fitted 2 2-5 per ct
BARGES, on gross receipts, 2½ per ct
BYRATES, sulphate of, per 100 lbs, 15 2-5 per ct
BEER, See malt liquors,
BENZINE, per gal. 20 cts
BENZOLE, per gal. 20 cts
BI-CARBOFATE OF SODA, per lb 6 mills
BILLIARD TABLES, kept for use, each $10 00
" ROOMS, for each table, 10 00
BILLHEADS, 6 per ct
BINDERS' BOARD, 3 per ct
BOILERS, and all their parts of steam engine locomotive and marine, 6 per ct
BOILERS, of all kinds, 6 per ct
BOLTS, iron, (see iron.)
BONDS of canal companies, 5 per ct
Auction sales of, on gross amount of sales ½ of 1 per ct
BONE manufactures of, wholly or in part, if not otherwise specified, 6 per
BONNETS, 6 per
BOOKS 5 per
BOOTMAKER, making articles to order as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall to the amount of $1,000, be exempt from duty, and for any one excess beyond
BOOTS, ready made,
BOWLING ALLEYS, for each alley, $10
BRANDY, distilled from grapes, per gal. 50 cts
" distilled from apples or peaches, per gal. 1 50
Brandy, (See spirits)
BRASS, 3 3-5 per ct
Nails or rivets, 3 3-5 per ct
Rolled, in rods or sheets, 3 3-5 per ct
When made of copper and spelter, on which a duty of three per centum ad valorem shall have been assessed and paid, three per centum on the increased value only therof 3 3-5 per ct
When no duty has been paid on ingots, pigs or bars, 6 per ct
BREWERS, $50 00
Who manufacture less than 500 barrels per year, $25.00
BRICKS, 3 3-5 per ct
BRIDGES, toll on gross receipts, 3 per ct
BRISTLES, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for 6 per ct
BROKERS, upon all sales of merchandise, produce, or other goods, ½ of 1 per ct
Upon all sales and contracts for sales of stocks bonds, foreign exchange, promissory notes or other securities, 1 20 of 1 per ct
Upon all sales or contracts for sales of gold and silver, bullion and coin. 1-10 of 1 per ct
BRGKERS, $50 00
Pawn, using capital not exceeding $50,000. $50 00
do using capital in excess of fifty thousand dollars, for every additional thousand in excess of fifty thousand, $2
Builders, 25
Whose contracts in any one year exceed twenty thousand dollars, on every additional one thousand in excess of twenty-five thousand, 1
Bullion, to be paid by the assayer, 3-5 of 1 per ct
Sales of, or contracts of 1-10 of 1 per ct
Butchers, $10
Whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, and butchers who retail butcher's meat exclusively, by themselves or agents, and persons who sell shell or other fish, or both, traveling from place to place, and not from any shop or stand, $5
Calfskins, tanned, 6 per ct
Patent, 6 per ct
Calves, exceeding three months old, slaughtered each, 40 cts
Under three months old, each, 5 cts
Canals, on gross receipts, 2½ per ct
When the water is used for mining purposes on gross receipts, 2½ per ct
Canal companies, interest on bonds, coupons, dividends or profits carried to the account of any fund, 5 per ct
Navigation companies, on interest, coupons, dividend, or profits carried to the account of any fund, 5 per ct
Candy, sugar (see sugar candy.)
Canoles of whatever material made 6 per ct
Caps, 6 per ct
Cards, printed, 6 per ct
Carriages, &c, values at fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred, including the harness, $1
Valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two 2
Exceeding in value two hundred and not exceeding three, 3
Exceeding three hundred and not exceeding five, 6
Exceeding five hundred dollars, 10
Cassia, ground and all imitation of, per lb 1 1-5 cts
Castile Soap, See soap,
Cattle Brokers, whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars,
Whose annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars, for each additional thousand
Cattle, slaughtered, over three months old, except when slaughtered for their hides and tallow exclusively, each forty cts
Under three months old, each, five cts
Cavendish tobacco, per pound, forty cts
Cement, made wholly or in part of glue, to be sold in a liquid state, per gal. forty cts
Chemical productions, all uncompounded, not otherwise provided for 6 per ct
Cheroots, (see cigars)
Chocolate, prepared, per pound, 1 4-5 per ct
Cigars—Cigarettes made of tobacco, inclosed in a paper wrapper, and put up in packages, containing not more than 25 cigarettes, and valued at nor more than five dollars per one hundred packages, per package. 5 cts
All cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, made wholly of tobacco, or of any substitute therefor, per thousand, $10
Circulars, printed, 6 per ct
Circuses, $100
Circuses, on gross receipts, 2 per ct
Cistern Bottoms. (See molasses) per lb 1½ ct
Civil Engineers, $10
Claim Agents, 10
Clocks, 6 per ct
Clock movements, sold without being cased 6 per ct
Cloth, and all textile or kitted or felted fabrics of cotton, wool, or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, or bleach

[illegible] and on all cloth painted, enameled, [illegible] tarred, varnished, or oiled, 6 per ct
Clothing, or articles of dress, made to order—on excess over one thousand dollars, 6 per ct
Ready made, 6 per ct
Coke—On all cloths of silk, cotton, or other material, dyed, painted, or bleached, on which a day or tax shall have been paid before the same were so dyed, painted, or bleached, the duty of 6 per centum shall be assessed only on the increased value of.
Cochineal, ground, and all imitations of, per [illegible] 1 1-5 ct
Cocoa, ground, and all imitations, per [illegible] 1 1-5 ct
Coal, of mineral, except pea coal, or dust coal per ton, 6 cts
Coal Gas (see gas.)
Coal oil, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, or shale, exclusively, refined per gallon, 15 cts
Coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substances used for the purposes, per gal. twenty cts
Coal Oil Distilers, fifty dols
Cocoa, prepared, per pound, 1 4-5 ct
Coffee, ground, per pound, 1 1-5 ct
All preparations of which coffee forms a part and in all unground substitutes for coffee, per pound, 1 1-5 ct
Commercial Brokers, twenty dols
Concert Halls, one hundred dols
Confectioners, ten dols
Confectionery, made wholly or in part of sugar same as sugar candy,
Contractors, twenty-five dols
Contractors, whose contracts, in any one year exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, for for each additional thousand in excess of twenty-five thousand, $1
Conveyancers, ten dols
Copper rolled, 3 3-5 per ct
Ingots, pigs or bars, 3 3-5 per ct
Nails or rivets, 3 3-5 per ct
When duties has not been paid on ingots, bars or pigs, 6 per ct
Manufactures of, not otherwise provided for 6 per ct
Cotton, raw, per pound, 2 cts
Manufacturers of wholly or in part, not otherwise provided for, 6 per ct
Fabrics, woven, knit or felted, before dyed printed, bleached, or prepared in any other manner, 6 per ct
Umbrellas and parasols, 6 per ct
Coupons, 5 per ct
Custom-House Brokers, ten dolls.
Daguerreotypes, &c., being copies of engravings or works of art, or used for the illustration of books, and on photographs so small in size that a stamp cannot be affixed 6 per cent
Deer skins. See "Skins"
Dentists, ten dolls.
Diamonds, 6 per cent
Distillers, fifty dolls
Making less than 300 barrels per year of apples, grapes, and peaches, making less than 150 barrels per year, 25 dolls
twelve dolls
Dividends, annual income from, when exceeding six hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand, on the excess over six hundred dollars, 5 per cent
do on the excess over 5 thousand dolls, ten pr ct
of banks, trust companies, savings institutions, fire, marine, life and inland insurance companies, and dividends generally, 5 per cent
Dog skins, 6 per cent
Draining Tiles, 3 3-5 per cent
Dressmakers making articles to order, as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall to the amount of one thousand dollars, be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond one thousand, 6 per cent
Earthenware pipes, 3 3-5 per cent
Eating Houses, ten dols
Emeralds, 6 per cent
Enamelled Leather. See "Leather"
Engines, locomotives, 6 per cent
marine, 6 per cent
Engravers, productions of, 6 per cent
Essential Oils, 6 per cents
Express companies, on gross receipts, 3 per cent
Express companies, whose receipts exceed six hundred dollars, ten dolls
Exhibitions, not otherwise provided for, ten dolls
Felted Fabrics, 6 per cent
Ferry Boats, on gross receipts, 3 per cent
Fire Insurance companies, on dividends, 5 per cent
Fish, preserved, 6 per cent
Flax, manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
do, prepared for textile or felting purposes is not to be considered a manufacture until actually woven or fabric for consumption,
Freestone. See "Stone."
Fruits, preserved, 6 per cent
Furs of all descriptions, made up or manufactured, 6 per cent
all manufactured, on which a duty has been paid before manufactured, to be assessed only on the increased value.
Furniture, made of wood, sold in the rough or unfinished condition, 6 per cent
on which a duty has been paid, when sold in a finished condition, on the increased value 6 per ct
Gains annual. See "income."
Gasoline. See "Naphtha" 5 per cent
Gas, when the product shall not be above two hundred thousand cubic feet per month, per thousand cubic feet, 12 cents
when the product shall be above two hundred thousand and not exceeding five hundred thousand cubic feet per month, per thousand cubic feet, 18 cents
when the product shall be above five hundred thousand and not exceeding five million cubic feet per month, per thousand cubic feet 24 cents
when the product shall be above five hundred thousand, per thousand cubic feet, 30 cents
Gas, all illuminating, same as "Coal Gas."
Gelatine, of all descriptions, in solid state, per pound, 1 1-5 cents
Gift Enterprises, fifty dolls
Ginger, ground, and all imitations of, per lb 1 1-5 cts
Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
Gloves, 6 per cent
Glue, in a liquid form, per gallon, 46 cents
in a solid state, per pound, 1 1-5 cents
Goat Skins, 6 per cent
Gold, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
Gold leaf, per pack, containing not more than 20 [illegible] 21 3-5 cents
Gold foil, per ounce troy, two dolls and forty cents
Gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one hundred dollars, or less, each, 1 doll
value over one hundred dollars, each 2 doll
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at 38 cents per lb or less, 6 per cent
when valued above 38 cents per pound, 12 cents
Gutta Percha, manufactures of, 6 per cent
Harness Leather. See "Leather,"
Hats, 6 per cent
Hemp, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
Hog skins, tanned or dressed, 6 per cent
Hogs, slaughtered, each, ten cents
Hollow ware, iron, per ton of two thousand pounds three dollars and sixty cents
Hoop Iron (see "Iron"
Horned Cattle, slaughtered. See "Cattle."
Horn manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
Horse Skins, tanned and dressed, 6 per cent
Horse Dealers ten dolls
Hotels, where the rent or valuation of the yearly rental shall be two hundred or less, ten dolls
where the rent or valuation of the yearly rental shall be in excess of two hundred dollars, for each additional hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of 2 hundred dolls, 5 dolls
Hulls, as finished, of ships, barks, brigs, schooners, sloops, sailboats, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels or water craft, not including engines or rigging, hereafter built or finished, 2 2-5 per cent
Income, annual, of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, when exceeding six hundred dollars and not exceeding 5 thousand dollars, on the excess above six hundred dollars, 5 per cent
do on the excess over five thousand, ten per cent
India Rubber, manufacturers of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
Insurance Companies, on all dividends, 5 per cent
do on gross receipts for premiums and assessments, 1½ per cent
do., foreign, same as above.
Insurance Agents, ten dolls
do., foreign, fifty dolls
Insurance Brokers, twenty-five dolls
Intelligence Office Keepers, ten dolls
Interest on bonds and dividends of canal companies, 5 per cent
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for, 6 per cent
steam engines, including locomotive and marine engines, 6 per cent
Iron railings, gates, fences, furniture and statuary, 6 per cent
Iron, cast, used for bridges, or other permanent structures per ton, three dollars sixty cents
railroad, per ton, three dollars sixty cents
do, rolled, per ton, two dollars forty cents
do., chairs, per ton, six dollars
railroad, boat and ship spikes, and tubes of wrought iron, per ton. six dollars
blooms, slabs, or loops, when made in forges or bloomeries, directly from the ore, per ton, three dollars sixty cents
advanced beyond slabs, blooms or loops, and not advanced beyond bars, per ton, $360
band, hoop, and sheet, not thinner, than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton. three dollars sixty cents
plate, not less than ⅛ of an inch in thickness, per ton, three dollars sixty cents
band, hoop, or sheet, thinner than No. 18 wire gauge, per ton, six dollars
plate, less than ⅛ of an inch in thickness, per ton, six dollars

[*To be Continued.*]

TOWN ORDINANCE.

WHEREAS, WE THE COMMISSIONERS of the town of Salisbury, deem it of the utmost importance that a sufficient Police and Patrol force be organized within said town.

Therefore be it ordained, That in accordance with Sec. 22d of the charter of the town of Salisbury, an enrollment of all free white male inhabitants from the age of 18 and upwards, within the corporate limits of said town, shall take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 12th, 13th and 14th instants, commencing at 9 A. M., and closing at 5 P. M, each day.

Be it further ordained, That all free white male inhabitants who fail to enroll their names, within the time on the days named shall be fined the sum of Ten Dollars and be enrolled for double duty.

Be it further ordained, That the Intendant of Police and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners attend at the Town Hall, each day at the hours named to enroll the names.

THOS. C. McNEELY.
C. B. C.

July 11, 1865. d3t

THE UNION BANNER.

• SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 22, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Reconstruction is a very singular or mysterious piece of business, and we must confess that its plan is not clear to the comprehension of the people. We read the proclamation of our President authorizing our worthy Governor to arrange matters and wheel us back into the line of loyal States. We gave up everything willingly at the sight of this and were not only ready but desirous of returning to our allegiance. But we see that matters are not as we thought they would be;—and instead of the destinies of the State being entrusted into the hands of Governor Holden, with which every one was satisfied; we find now that the State is divided into Military Districts, under command of officers of the Union army. Is there a clash of authority here, or is there not? How far does our Governor's authority extend and how does it agree with the military? Is the civil authority subordinate to the military, or is the military subordinate to the civil authority? These are questions generally asked by our people but for which we must confess we can find no satisfactory answers.

The people are anxious that all these matters should be settled so that they can have a proper understanding of the same. They are desirous of doing what is right—of assisting Governor Holden in his task of reconstructing the State, and of returning to their duty to the Constitution and the Union. The task is a difficult one apparently from the difficulties thrown around it—but if left to the sense and patriotism of the people independent of outside influences, it is at once *fait accompli*. But orders upon orders, dictation upon dictation follow each other so fast that Governor Holden must not only be puzzled as to the extent of his power, but the people also are sadly puzzled: Which is the power, the shoulder strap or the Gubernatorial chair? We have given to Governor Holden an earnest support, because we think that all his efforts are for the interests and happiness of the people of North Carolina. If the matter be entrusted to him, the sun that rises on the year 1866 will shine upon a loyal State; if not, and the military be allowed to put in an order about this and that, instead of a bright day and a clear understanding, we will be as we are now, a wonderfully befogged people.

THE SOUTH.

How true it is that all those who have been in the invading armies, who have traversed the South have a deep and heartfelt interest in the waste and ruin that they themselves have created. The arms of the Union have thoroughly learned us the lesson that this must be a united continent; yet, nevertheless, we will retain some of our former love and affection for the South, though it be treason. It is the land of fair women and brave men. It is the land of honor and of truth, and though according to law and common, acceptation, we be rebels, we still can remain honest men. And the duty of honest men is plain. It is to throw the whole weight of their influence towards the great Sherman doctrine of pacification: If everybody be of the same mind then we have a great and glorious country.

A pauper, one hundred and three years old, is in a Rhode Island almshouse.

THE WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD.

Since the letter from Col. W. F. McKesson declining any claims to the Presidency of the Western North Carolina Rail Road; we have received many letters, the subject of all of which seems that in the hour of its distress all those interested call upon Col. McKesson to accept the Presidency. They feel satisfied that if he assumes the position the welfare of the road is at once secured—and the mere fact of his being in that position will at once elevate the finances and condition generally of the road.—Those who write to us have no fault to find with the present incumbent who with great diligence devotes himself to his important duties, but at the same time they want McKesson. We agree with our correspondents when they say that if Col. McKesson is elevated to the Presidency, the road will enter on an era of prosperity never known be-

GENERAL NEWS.

The Salaries of Provisional Governors are three thousand dollars a year, payable monthly or quarterly by drafts on the Department of State at Washington.

With their nice little fire-cracker some festive lads burnt up the Congregational church at Woodstock, Connecticut.

August Belmont is sojourning in Europe. He was presented to the Queen of England a short time since.

The appointment of Judge Marvin as Provisional Governor of Florida, and the publication of the Presidential proclamation in relation to the matter, has been delayed by the impossibility of fixing the date of the secession of Florida in December, 1860. Strange enough, leading authorities differ nearly or quite a week.

The Postmaster Gen. has notified the Provisional Governors that the postal service will be resumed on all the lines of railroad in the South as soon as they respectively certify that the routes are in a proper condition for that purpose.

Point Lookout, having been vacated by rebel prisoners, is no longer kept as a garisoned post.—The government property there is to be temporarily left in charge of a guard, and the troops composing the garison are ordered to report to Gen. Terry at Richmond.

In a speech which he made in Washington last week, Secretary of the Interior, Harlan, hoped that it might be the will of God, in the order of His providence, that the great American republic should be called upon to maintain against foreign invaders the inviolability of the soil of her sister republic of Mexico.

In the year 1860 the United States mails between Washington and Richmond were carried by rail for $300 per mile yearly. For the same service the Post Office Department will hearafter pay but $200 per mile.

The receipts of custom, from the sales of public lands and internal revenue for the fiscal year ending Saturday last, will amount in round numbers about as follows: Customs, $76,000,000; from sales of land, $840,000; internal revenue, $206,000,000.

The Convocation of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Masons of the United States is to be held at Columbus, Ohio on Thursday, the 7th of Sept. next.

There have been filed at the State Department thus only 1,760 oaths, under the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson. These oaths are required to be filed and registered at the State Department, but are probably held back through ignorance of the officers that administer them. The accumulation somewhere must be very large.

News from the Santa Fe road is to the effect that Indians attacked several points simultaneously between Forts Larned and Dodge, and that several persons were killed and badly mutilated.—The 7th Iowa started on the route, and retaliated by killing fifteen of the redskins.

At Wilmington, with a prudence which cannot be too highly commended, the most rigid quarantine regulations have been established.

A letter from the southeastern part of the State gives us assurance that there is a promise of as good crops in the future as the past, and that it will require much less time than we dream of to restore the old order of things.

A gentleman who was present at dinner given to Grant by several Congressmen, says that the General spoke but one word during the whole dinner. His engineer, in giving an account of the passage of a river spoke of it as thirteen feet wide. General Grant lifted his finger, and said, "fourteen."

Ex-Rebel Congressman Garnet, of Virginia, and Avery and Henry of Tennessee, are in Washington applying for pardons. All of these gentlemen were formerly in the United States Congress.

Mrs. Brodhead, widow of the Hon. Richard Broadhead, visited Washington about ten days ago, for the purpose of having an interview with her uncle, Jefferson Davis, but owing to the illness of President Johnson, she was unable to have her wish gratified. She had an interview with Secretary Stanton, who showed her all the attention and gave all the information in his power, but could do nothing to further the object of her visit.

We have dates from Northern Mexico to July [illegible]. The remnants of Gen. Negrete's troops had [illegible] disbanded and gone to Texas to hide.—[illegible] is likewise reported to have established [illegible] headquarters on the Texan side of the Rio Grande, and to have been ordered to keep within his house. Gen Steele and the imperialist commander had an interview on the capture of two steamers by Cortinas, but the result was not yet known. A great number of Confederates are arriving in Mexico.

Correspondence of the Daily Union Banner.

Report of the Meeting of Trustees of Davidson College.

MR. EDITOR: The Board of Trustees of this well-known institution, held their regular annual meeting on the 18th inst., and as many of your readers feel a deep interest in its welfare, I will give you the result of their action. There was a very good attendance of the Trustees, and all seemed to feel their responsibility as guardians of a sacred trust. The great question of the day was. Whether the finances of the college would justify the Trustees in throwing it open to students next session. In the recent crash the funds of the college were greatly lessened. Perhaps a hundred thousand dollars, in bank stock, and other securities have been lost. This will necessarily cripple the success of the institution. Still there remains the assets, invested in such a maner as to render them prospectively good, though perhaps not immediately available. The income upon this remainder, the Board, after mature deliberation, considered sufficient to sustain the Psesident and their Professors. It was therefore decided to open the college to students at the usual time, the 28th of September. In order to do this, it was found necessary to suspend for the ensuing year at least, the operation of all beneficiary scholarship, and to fix the price of tuition at twenty dollars per session of five months. The resignations of Professors W. C. Kerr and W. B. Lynch, were tendered and accepted. The present faculty consists of Dr. Kirkpatrick President, and Profesors Rockwell, McIver and Blake. The studies of the department of Belles Lettres, Chemistry, and Greek, will be distributed among the existing faculty, who are experienced teachers, and the full course of studies will be taught as heretofore. A preparatory department will be connected with the college, under the care of the Faculty. Arangements were made to put the college buildings in thorough repair, and students will enjoy every facility for study as in former years. A valuable addition of eleven hundred volumes will soon be placed in the college Library, being the bequest of the late Rev. John S. Harris, of South Carolina, an Alumnus of the college. Thus it will be seen that the way is open for securing a thorough education, at an institution of high grade, in our midst; and we hope that students will soon flock thither and crowd its spacious halls as in former years.

The scarcity of money in these trying times need not hinder any one from sending his sons or his wards to College, who has provisions to give in the place of money, since a good market will be afforded at that place, and I have no doubt that the Bursar and the boarding houses will receive produce, at fair prices, both for tuition and board.

July 21st 1865. J. R.

Digging up a Cemetery.

MONEY FOUND IN GRAVES—THE REMAINS OF AN ACTRESS, ETC.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, July. 7.)

At its last session the City Council passed an ordinance requiring the human remains in the old City Cemetery, on Arsenal street, to be removed to the Quarantine burying grounds, and the land laid off in lots and sold. For several days past workmen have been engaged in removing these bones, and transferring them to their new resting place. The cemetery is about seventeen acres in extent, and is well filled with graves. The removal of these remains is a laborious task, and will require several weeks and a considerable number of laborers. The cemetery has not been used for several years, and the graves are nearly all old, and but few coffins remain.

This graveyard was extensively used in the spring and summer of 1849, when the cholera raged in the city, and six thousand persons were stricken down by the pestilence. In these days the coffin maker grew rich, and the public administrator amassed fortune. Corpses multiplied so rapidly that there was no time for making wills, shrouding the bodies or holding wakes over the dead. A man would rise in the morning in perfect health, and before night his remains would be carted to the potter's field, without a mourner to drop a tear on his coffin, or a friendly hand to mark the spot of his repose. Strangers who died were tumbled into rude coffins, with their clothes on, and hurriedly placed in the ground in the old city cemetery.

We understand that in digging up some of these old graves the laborers have found money enough to make the work interesting; not such valuable treasures as were discovered in the graves at Chiriqui, but still enough to excite their cupidity. In one grave the sum of five hundred dollars in French gold coin was dug up; it appeared to have been sewed up in the collar of the owner's coat, who doubtless had died of cholera, and had been buried without being undressed. In another grave one hundred and fifty dollars was unearthed, and one hundred and twenty dollars in another. Large sums may be found, and the laborers are on the *qui vive* for the precious metal. Greenbacks were unknown in those cholera times, and gold and silver were more plentiful than at present.

Among the graves dug up was that of Mrs. Shea, an Irish actress, who was killed ten years ago on the stage of the St. Louis theater, by the falling of a weight from one of the beams supporting the scenery. The play was "Jack Sheppard;" Ben De Bar was playing Blueskin and Mrs. Shea was acting the part of Mrs. Sheppard. The weight fell upon her head, fracturing her skull, and killing her instantly. She was buried in a metallic coffin with a glass face, and was interred in her stage costume, with her bracelets, breastpin, &c., on her person. On opening the grave, the remains of Mrs. Shea were found in a good state of preservation. The workmen examined her bracelets through the glass, but did not open the coffin, although it was reported among them that the jewelry was worth over five thousand dollars; the fact is, however, that it is only stage jewelry, and not worth over ten dollars. Mrs. Shea's relatives are all in Europe, and her remains have never been sent for, and propably never will.

TIGHT ROPE.—A Rochester paper says: "Harry Leslie crossed the rapids at Niagara on the Fourth at Blondin's old crossing. On this occasion Leslie had a fair opportunity of exhibiting his agility and daring feats to an audience variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen thousand persons:

The first crossing was made in five minutes and nineteen seconds. The second, after receiving the congratulations of his Cruada of friends and partaking of some refreshments, was made on the full run in four minutes. After a short respite Leslie again made his appearance

in woman's garb, night cap, petticoats, &c., and for about fifteen minutes astonished his audience by enacting on the main rope a drunken scene, staggering, reeling, &c., with a perfect recklessness of life or limb. He wound up his foolhardy exploits by running out on one of the guy-ropes, without pole or balance, and throwing himself at full length on his back. This, it was admitted, surpassed any venturesome feat ever performed by Biondin."

LOCAL.

THE TABLEAUX.

The tableaux last night was a great success.—Flowers, beauty and grace were so prominent that we felt it was no place for an old bachelor and we took a backseat. Yet in spite of us roses bloomed before us, sweet music filled the air and our spirits subjugated bowed on bended knee (if spirits have knees) before the throne of beauty. What a great thing dark luminious eyes are—How sweet are coral lips, how bright the buds gleam in the garlanded hair;—Nonsense—we are growing sentimental and complimentary towards ladies, ladies, who over our bitter pathway shed their frowns instead of smiles.

THE HORSE SALE.

The sale of stock by Capt. Day continued through yesterday. The bidding was brisk, but we think the prices were not quite so high as the first day. The difference between Rosa Bonheur's "Home Fair" and this is that her's represents all fine stock, this some of the meanest with the best.—The sale was adjourned till Thursday next.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The citizens of Salisbury are anxious to see a responsible postmaster for Salisbury. Moses A. Smith, Esq., should be the man. The people are used to him and he is an honest responsible person; and his appointment would give the greatest satisfaction to all. If a vote was held like in Raleigh it would be found that Mr. Smith would be largely in the majority.

To the Commissioners.

The attentions of our commissiners are called to the stumps and impediments in the way on Main St. in front of the burnt districts of our city. One of the commissioners, Col. F. Shober, should attend to this as we expect that he will represent this district in our next national Congress and he should at once gain our good will by removing these impediments from our way.

A PICNIC.

The schollars of the Presbyterian Sunday School will have a picnic next week. In the midst of war, pestilence, famine and confiscation we are glad to see that the tide of children's happiness rolls on.

ANOTHER VISITOR.

J. M. Shaver Esq. of this county paid us a visit yesterday. He came to town on business connected with his magistracy.

The Inquisitive Yankee.

The following is a "new edition with improvements," of an old anecdote:

A gentleman riding in an eastern railroad car, which was rather sparsely supplied with passengers, observed in the seat before him a lean, slab-sided Yankee, every feature of whose face seemed to ask a question; and a circumstance soon occurred which proved he possessed "an inquiring mind." Before him, occupying the centre seat, sat a lady, dressed in deep black; and after shifting his position several times, and manœuvring to get an opportunity to look into her face, he at length caught her eye. He nodded familiarly to her, and asked, with a nasal twang utterly incapable of imitation:

In affliction?'

"Yes, sir," replied the lady.

"Parent—father or mother?"

"No, sir," replied the lady.

"Child, perhaps?—a boy or gal?"

"No, sir, not a child," was the response. "I have no children."

"Husband, then, 'spect?

"Yes," was the curt answer.

"Hum—cholera, s'pose? A tradin' man, mebbe?"

"My husband was a seafaring man; the captain of a vessel; he didn't die of cholera; he was drowned."

"Oh, drowned, he?" pursued the inquisitor, hesitating for a brief instant "Save his chist?"

"Yes, the vessel was saved, and my husband's effects," said the widow.

"Was they?" asked the Yankee. "Pious man?" he continued.

"He was a good member of the Episcopal church."

The next question was a little delayed, but it came:

"Don't you think you've cause to be very thankful that he was a pious man and saved his chist?"

"I do," said the lady abruptly, and turned her head to look out of the car window.

The indefatigable "pump" changed his position, held the widow by his glittering eye once more, and propounded one more query, in a little lower tone, with his head slightly inclined forward over the back of the seat:

"*Was you eal'lating to get married again?*"

"Sir," said the widow, indignantly, "you are impertinent." And she left her seat and took another on the opposite side of the car.

"'Pears to be a little huffy," said the unabashed bore, turning to our narrator, behind him; "she needn't be mad; I didn't want to hurt her feelins'. What did you pay for that umberel you've got in your hand?" It's a real pooty one."

"VERITAS," whose word may be relied on, sends the following to his press as a portion of the supposed testimony on the conspiracy trial:

Judge Holt—"Mr. Murphy, were you at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assassination?"

Mr. Murphy—"I was indeed, your honor."

Judge Holt—"Did you see J. Wilkes Booth jump from the box after shooting the President?"

Mr. Murphy—"Bad cess to him, I did, your honor."

Judge Holt—"Did you hear what he said, and if so, what was it?"

Mr. Murphy—"I heard what he said very well, your honor; and all he said was: "*I'm sick; send for McManus.*"—(Sic semper Tyrannis.)

NO COTTON GROWING ON RED RIVER.—It will be found, by a trip up Red River, that there is no cotton planted, where in former years it grew to such perfection, but, instead, you will see some as fine growing corn as was ever produced; that is, above Grand Ecore, for the corn does not look so well below that point; but good or bad, there is nothing but corn, corn in every field—plantation after plantation on the river. Whether this is the case all over the State, I am unable to say from my own knowledge, but I am assured that it is—in which event the stock of cotton now on hand is nearly all that can be obtained for market until next year's crop is made.—*Correspondence N. O. Pisayune.*

CROPS.—The surrounding country has recently been blessed with good rains, and the prospect of abundant crops was never better. The corn, especially, is fine.—*Char. Dem.*

COTTON.—This article has recently taken an upward tendency, and sells readily in this market at 25 to 30 cents per pound (currency) according to quality and condition.—*Char. Dem.*

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C., &C.,

At Salisbury, N. C.,

Next Thursday, July 20th.

JOHN T. POWELL,
Capt. 128th Indiana,
& A. A. Q. M. Post.

July 15th, 1865. ts.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

HIDES, HIDES.

I HAVE ON HAND a fine lot of large No. 1 beef hides to which I call the attention of tanners in this vicinity.

J. F. HUBER, Capt. and C. S.
1st Div. 23d A. C.

Salisbury, July 17, '65. 5t—55

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Samu. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. [illegible]LEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX [illegible], (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKI[illegible]tion consists of Duplex (or two) Elli[illegible]d Steel Springs, ingeniously braid[illegible]rmly together, edge to edge, making [illegible]t, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

KEMP P. BATTLE. J. M. HECK. B. P. WILLIAMSON.

NORTH CAROLINA Land Agency.

BATTLE, HECK & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. will buy, sell and lease, adjust titles of, pay taxes on, and take general care of all kinds of Real Estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water powers &c.

Through reliable agents in every county, accurate information will be given about particular localities, tracts of lands, etc.

Will likewise undertake the collection of debts in North Carolinia and elsewhere, by suit or otherwise.

Communications confidential. Commissions and charges moderate.

Raleigh June 12, 1865. je18-4

*** All paper in the State copy 4 times and send bill to Battle, Heck and Co.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of [illegible]

Cot[illegible]-Stores, Cotton Yarns and [illegible]ings, Flour, Dried [illegible]uits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina, will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

NOTICE.

A DOVE colored mare mule strayed from my house, near Rowan Mills on Saturday last. I tracked said mule to Salisbury.

The huff of the right hind foot is half broken off. Any information of said mule will be thankfully received. STEPHEN C. COWAN.

July 18, 1865. 3t-d.

STIETZ & BRINGLE.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

STIETZ AND BRINGLE.

NEXT DOOR TO E. & A. MURPHY'S Old Stand, having just received a fresh lot of the following articles, viz:

Sugar and Coffee,
Green and Black Tea,
Crushed Sugar and Brown Sugar,
Smoked and salt Herring,
No. 1 and 2 Mackerell,
Candy and Rasins,
Drake's Plantation Bitters,
Claret Wine,
Prep'd. Mustard,
Pepper, Spice and Cloves,
Tobacco and Segars,
Water Buckets & Sifters,
Candy and Candles.

And every other article of Family Groceries.

PRODUCE.

WANTED. We will also purchase at the highest market prices, all kinds of Country Produce.

Salisbury, July 14, '65. 12t—53

BROWN & MOCK

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4, MURPHY'S BUILDING.

THE ATTENTION OF OUR OLD CUSTOMERS and the public generally are invited to call and see us. We have a small lot of goods, and shall continue to receive additional supplies, which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash and country produce.

We will also receive and sell all classes of goods and country produce consigned to us at reasonable commissions, and make prompt return of sales when goods are disposed of. J. D. BROWN,
A. J MOCK

Salisbury, N. C., June 30, 1865. 39—dt

COTTON!

COTTON YARNS!!

AND COTTON CLOTHS!!!

WANTED!!!

I WILL PAY the highest market rates for Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cotton Cloth, in coin and currency, upon delivery, and am prepared to make liberal advances in Gold or Greenbacks upon consignments of the above articles or any other merchandise to the house of JOHN S BARRY & CO., Baltimore or to their house in New York, thus giving shippers the choice of either market.

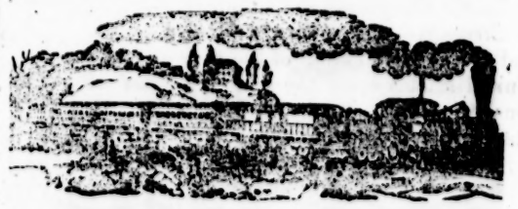
Liberal arrangements will be made with Cotton Factories and Planters

A. B. SHEPPERSON,
July 17-6t55 Salisbury, N. C.

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.
July 14, '65 1st Aug. 53



WESTERN N. C. RAIL ROAD,

JUNE 12th, 1865.

THE persons who carried off, and have now in their possession, Iron or other property belonging to this Road, are known, and a reasonable time will be given for its return, after which those who are subject to do so will be reported to the military authorities for trial.

SAMUEL McD. TATE.
tf-26 President

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat), at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865, tf—53

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The terms of Pardon—Who are to be restored to citizenship and who are to be disfranchised—Those who are excluded from the Amnesty may make special application to the President for Pardon.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, the President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., 1863, and on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who. had, directly, or by implication, participated in the said rebellion; 'and whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and whereas many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of the re-participation, directly, or by implication, in said rebellion and continued hostility to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end therefore, that the authority of the government of the United States may be restored, and that peace order and freedom may be established, I Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion, have been instituted, but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforth keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for perm n nt preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ——— ———, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First—All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or Foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the U. S. to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the U. S. service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absent from the U. S., for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the U. S. Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military, or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its benefits to the people, and guard the government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington the 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President—Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

DENTIS[T]

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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THE SOUTHERN

EXPRESS COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

FREIGHTS & MONEY PACKAGES

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

J. O. WHITE, *Agent.*

June 19, 1865. 20—d1m.

HEAD QUARTERS,

A BIG BUSINESS.

BLACKWOOD & CO.,

WILL DO, MIND IF THEY DONT,

Having made arrangements to keep POSTED in all the markess of the

UNITED STATES,

They will be able to give any information, receive and forward goods to all points, or sell at Salisbury every species of property or produce.

AUCTIONEERING

Done in the latest and most

FANCY STY[LE],

Either in town or country, ALL RIGHT, come ahead. Murpheys granite row Front Street.

BLACKWOOD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Salisbury, June 21, 1 mo.

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an asssortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 32 tf

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The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by

MOSES A. SMITH.

Salisbury, July 1, 1865. tf-42

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and New from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

WEEKLY PAPER.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTTODUCED.

An Immense Circulation Determined on.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single Copies - - - -	Five Cents.
One copy, one Year - - - -	$2,00
Three copies, one year - - - -	5 50
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Ten copies, one year - - - -	17 00
And an extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies, one year - - -	30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at - - - - - - - - - - -	$1 60

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail Subscribers - - - -	$10 00
Six months - - - - - - - -	5 00

☞ Payments Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly News, sent free.

Address BENJ. WOOD.

Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Lquare New York City.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the land of the late Col. Chas. F. Fisher, in and near the town of Salisbury. Mr. Wm. Overman is authoriz'd to take care of said land, and to prevent all trespass on the same.

B. CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Administrators of Chas. F. Fisher.

Salisbury, July 14, 1865. 3t—53

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment fo. the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand, a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

WANTED.

A NUMBER ONE TANNER and FINISHER, for two or three months, who can come well recommended, will be paid liberal wages. Apply at the BANNER OFFICE.

Salisbury, July 3d, 43—2w

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

JOB PRINTING,

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly completed his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.